CLAIMS

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A method of constructing non-seamed stone corners for first and second thin stone walls of thickness T1 and T2, respectively, said first and second walls being joined at right angles at an external edge, comprising the steps of:

selecting a building stone having a height H, a depth D and a width W, said building stone having top and bottom surfaces H1 and H2, respectively, front and back surfaces D1 and D2, respectively, and left and right surfaces W1 and W2, respectively;

orienting said building stone at the higher end of an inclined chute having perpendicular sides C1 and C2, such that surface W1 rests on side C1 and surface H2 rests on side C2;

adjusting dual stone cutting saw blades B1 and B2 mounted perpendicularly to one another and parallel to respective sides C1 and C2 in said chute, such that the distance between blade B1 and side C1 is T1 and the distance between blade B2 and side C2 is T2, and the cutting edges of blades B1 and B2 have a clearance of about one-eighth of an inch;

feeding said oriented building stone down said chute and through said saw blades; and

removing from said building stone a residual piece, said removal step leaving said building stone remainder as a corner stone.

2. A method as in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

sandblasting said corner stone at surfaces formed by said first cut and said second cut; and

laying said corner stone on said external edge joining said first and second thin stone walls.

3. A method as in claim 1, wherein the height H of said building stone is between three inches and ten inches, the width W of said building stone is between three inches and ten inches, the depth D of said building stone is between three inches and twenty-four inches, the thickness T1 of said first thin stone wall is one and one-half inches, and the thickness T2 of said second thin stone wall is one and one-half inches.

4. A method as in claim 1, said method further comprising the steps of:

re-orienting said residual piece in preparation for cutting so that neither the surface facing side C1 nor the surface facing side C2 is formed by said first or second cuts, wherein the height H' of said re-oriented residual piece is between three inches and ten inches, the width W' of said re-oriented residual piece is between three inches and ten inches, the depth D' of said re-oriented residual piece is between three inches and twenty-four inches, said re-oriented residual piece having top and bottom surfaces H'1 and H'2, respectively, front and back

surfaces D'1 and D'2, respectively, and left and right surfaces W'1 and W'2, respectively;

orienting said re-oriented residual piece at the higher end of said inclined chute, such that surface W'1 rests on side C1 and surface H'2 rests on side C2;

feeding said re-oriented residual piece down said chute and through said saw blades; and

removing from said residual piece a second residual piece, said removal step leaving said residual piece remainder as a second corner stone.

5. A method as in claim 4, further comprising the steps of:

sandblasting said second corner stone at surfaces formed by said third cut and said fourth cut; and

laying said second corner stone on said external edge joining said first and second thin stone walls.

6. A method as in claim 4, wherein the thickness T1 of said first thin stone wall is one and one-half inches, and the thickness T2 of said second thin stone wall is one and one-half inches.

7. A method as in claim 2, wherein said corner stone is oriented so that said surface W1 of said corner stone is parallel to said first thin stone wall and said surface H2 of said corner stone is parallel to said second thin stone wall.

8. A method as in claim 5, wherein said second corner stone is oriented so that said surface W'1 of said second corner stone is parallel to said first thin stone wall and said surface H'2 of said second corner stone is parallel to said second thin stone wall.

9. A method as in claim 1,wherein said clearance is obtained by adjusting a lateral position of a shaft F1 of blade B1 and a lateral position of shaft F2 of blade B2 such that a nearest distance X1 along side C1 between shaft F1 and an edge joining sides C1 and C2 is determined by

$$X1 = S1/2 + T2 + \alpha,$$

and a nearest distance X2 along side C2 between shaft F2 and said edge is determined by

$$X2 = S2/2 + T1 + \alpha,$$

where S1 is the diameter of blade B1, S2 is the diameter of blade B2, and α is about one-eighth of an inch.

10. A method as in claim 4, wherein in said re-orienting step the residual piece is rotated one hundred eighty degrees counterclockwise about an axis between and perpendicular to front and back surfaces of the residual piece.